were intended for.

A great many gentlemen have been over from here
A great many gentlemen have been over from here
to Richmond to see the live Yankee, Ely, and the
tambents and the prisoners. Some of the Ogleichops
hand-outs and the prisoners, became worked wallets, &c. hand-culls and the problems.

have sent out to their, friends here many currous trohave sent out to their, friends here many currous trohave sent out to their, friends here many currous trohave sends a great deal of love to you. I believe I
mentioned the death of Geôrge Padelford. Your
fasher sends his love—he says one of these days he
will key and write you. The boys are about at their
different posts. Great preparations are going on to
protect our coast, and the ladies hard at work making
dothes for the soldiers. A great amount of money is
being raised for sick soldiers in the Autumn. As yet
the health of our city is unprecedented, and the
weather delightful. Good by.

In 1981e, from your effectionate

MOTHER.

A CRY FOR HELP.

The subjoined letter, addressed by a citizen of East Tennessee to Mr. Senator Johnson, has been contributed

Tennessee to Mr. Senator Johnson, has been controlled for publication:

JARRATOWN, Russell Co., Ky., Aug. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this point to-day, in company with about 240 men from Morgan, Rame, Scott, Febress, and Overton Counties. We have just decided to proceed to Camp Robinson, near Lancaster. We are out of money, and traveling on the generosity and hospitality of our Union friends of Kentacky. We left our homes by different routes, and are together at this point as it were by chance.

You may rest assured that the state of things in East Tennessee is indescribable. Many of our people, upon bare suspicion, are arrested and taken prisoner, insulted, abused, and taken into military camps, there to be disposed of as the rebel mob think proper. Squads of cavalry and infantry are 'continually scouring the country, offering our people, male and female, every midgaily that these ruffian bands are capable of; destroying our crops and subsistence, without regard to the condition or erreamstances of the persons; pestaring their horses in our corn fields, wasting our hay stacks, taking provisions of every description without regard to quantity, not even asking the price or tendering an equivalent therefor in any shape whatever.

stacks, taking provisions of every description without regard to quantity, not even asking the price or tendering an equivalent therefor in any shape whatever.

The violators of law, of order, and the Constitution, are a son us in the name of "Secession." I may say to you, in fact, that the destroyer is upon us. We still have hope, and look to the Government of our fathers for protection and support against usurpation and our rathless invaders. May God and the Government come to our aid and rescue us from the hands and destruction of the vandals now upon us! The heart and the feelings of the result of Tennersee are still for the the feelings of the people of Tennessee are still for the Union, and will so continue as long as there is one gleam of hope left to an oppressed and down-trodden people. Let us have arms and the manitions of war and we will drive these invaders of human rights beyoud the borders of our State, or the last man will perish in the attempt.

The East Tennesseems are trying to get into Ken-

The East Tennesseems are trying to get into Kentucky for the purpose of arming and organizing companies, bathalions, regiments, and brigades, or in such force, with whatever aid we can receive from Kentucky and elsewhere, and then going back to their mative, homes to releve those whom they have left behind. We expect now to resed Camp Robinson in three or four days, where we shall meet a large number of our East Tennessee friends, and, if possible, hope you will be there soon to sid us by your counsel. If you know where the Hon. H. Maynard is, communicate the above to him that he may assist, if possible, in giving us aid. The Hon. George W. Bridges was taken prisoner on Aug. 7. He came to Monticello, and ventured back to see about his family, who were comtaken prisoner on Aug. . He cannot be intered, and ventured back to see about his family, who were coming by Jamestown, and in so doing was taken prisoner three miles haide of the Kentucky line. Myself and came with him, and considered him out of reach of the enemy. We have not been back home since.

1 cannot write all. We need help from the Government of the cast heart heart he was heart for the care heart hea

ment and must have it, or we are lost.
Your friend &c.,
How. ANDREW JORNSON.

THE WHITE FLAG MOVEMENT.

THE WHITE FLAG MOVEMENT.

We suppose that no intelligent man in the city peeds to be told that the project for a peace meeting in this city, last Saturday night, was a Secession project. It originated with Secessionists, and was, so far as executed at all, executed by Secessionists. It was Secessionism with its face under a white flag. Mr. Trabue, when he found the Union men to constitute seven-eighths of the Court house meeting, called upon the "Secessionists" to go to Concert Hall, and the Secessionists, and only they, went to Concert Hall, where their meeting was officered and addressed by Secessionists, and only by Secessionists. They chose to make use of some Union names, but it was a trick, a frand, an imposition.

frand, an imposition.

We have all been for some time expecting that the We have all been for some time expecting that the Secessionists would get up some new dedge, but none of us could guess what it would be. Nobody, we are sure, draamed that it would be peace and white flags. If any one had made such a suggestion, he would have been laughed at. The idea that our ferce Secessionists, our raging Disanionists, our terrible fire enters, our dreadful war-spirits, who, from the first, have been endeavoring to shame Kentucky from her neutrality, and to induce her to make common cause with the South in this horrible war, would, in the moment of their sumest descretation, their mouths frothing, and of their utmost desperation, their mouths frothing, and their eyes bloodshot with fury, go to work in a prace movement, and cover themselves all over with white

morement, and cover themselves all over with white flage—the idea that these tigers, wolves, catamounts, would take the visue of lambs, and insist upon following shepherds with white handkerebiefs mounted upon the ends of their crooks and flying over their sheep-coss, would have been too absurd and ludicrous not to be laughed at by every one to whom it might have been suggested.

These bogus advocates of peace passed a series of resolutions. Look at the resolutions. They are a con-

have been suggested.

These bogus advocates of peace passed a series of resolutions. Look at the resolutions. They are a carriosity. They say nothing about the conditions of peace—they simply cry for peace. For anght that appears from them, the suthers would just as soon have peace on one condition as on another. They don't seem to care whether peace is made by the division of the Union into two Confederacies, by its separation into half a dozen Confederacies, by the stipulation of the payment of tribute by the North to the South or by the South to the North, or by any other sort of treaty whatever. Their country's honor is nothing, her prosperity nothing—peace, peace, at all hazards, peace upon any terms, is everything. And these peace-people call upon their accomplices and dupes to have a white flag-raising next Saturdey, each one wearing a white resette or ribbon, and invoke them to deek houses, steamboa's, care, carriages, hacks, buggies, wagons, drays and wheelbarrows with white flags. Fellows stuck all over with revolvers, bowies, dirks, &c., are to wave white flags in their hands as they waik the streets or step up to the bare of coffeehouses. If one of them can't conveniently get a white flag, he must throw off his cost and display his shirt, unless, like little Dicky Dout's, it happens to display itself. By the way, they would make a very interesting procession, each with his "shirt-tail out"—the emblem of peace.

Our reader's may remember that the adoption, or rather the pretended adoption, of armed neutrality by

dent than ever. They proceeded to arm themselves, and made various threats as to what they intended to and made various threats as to what they intended to do for Jefferson Davie and for his enemics and op-posers. On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, the steamer Altamont, with Capt. Britt of the 1st Virginia Regiment, and a detachment of 40 of his men, latt here for the purpose of interfering with Mr. Beu San-ders's designs. dera's designs.

The boat reached the mouth of Cross Creek a little

The following is a list of the "contraband" articles

The following is a list of the "contributed at the found in Sanders's house: Two of Colt's revolving rifles, one of Warren's six-shooting revolvers, two of Colt's live-shooters, a common rifle, and a common shot-gra, four powder flasks and seven bullet molds, three Bowie-knives and one aword, two Secession flags, and 2,000 percussion caps. [Wheeling Intel.

PASTORAL LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF NEW-JERSEY.

entire litary) except the sentences at the beginning or the sentences at the beginning or the following:

O Lord though our injustice testify against us, do Thou it for Thy name's sake: for our backsifisings are many; we have since Thy name's sake: for our backsifisings are many; we have since the continue of trouble.

against Thes.

O the Hope of Israel, the Savior thereof in time of trouble, why shouldest Thou be as a stranger in the land, and as a way-faring man that turneth saide to tarry for a night?

Why shouldest Thou be as a sum assumation, as a mighty man that cannot keve? Yet Thou, O Lod, at it is the midet of us, and we are called by Thy name; leave us not—Jeremiah, ziv.,

THE REBEL BANISHMENT ACT.

Savannah papers to the 14th inst., have been re-

Throughout Georgia meetings of citizens are held to

id the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither His ear heavy, that it cannot hear:

But your iniquities have separated between you and your God,
and your sina have aid His face from you, that He wid not hear.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-Jersey

judge or court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this set and of the proclamation of the Frendent of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such coorg judge, or justice, for examination and after a full examination and hearing in such complicit, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such allen or allens, person or persons, to be therewise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid, and may impreson or otherwise secure alien persons until the order which shall be made shall be performed. The boat reached the mouth of Cross Creek a little before daybreak yesterday morning, and Capt. Britt marched his men forward to Sanders's house, woke that gentlemn up, and requested him to arrange his toilet and take a little pleasure excursion down to Wheeling. One of the sons stood at the old man's back with a revolver, which, however, was taken away from him, and both the men put under guard. A second son was then brought out of the house, and a search of the premises immediately instituted. Some three or four revolvers, several guns, and other blunder-busses were found, all of which were loaded with heavy charges. A half-limished Secession flag was also found. The sons were then set at liberty, but the old man and his traps were conveyed to the boat. The steamer reached the landing about 10 o clock yesterday morning, creating no small degree of curiosity as to the object of her sudden departure and return. Sanders was taken to Camp Carlile, where he is now confined.

The following is a list of the "contraband" articles. formed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any allen enemy or person offending against the previsions of this act shall be appelended, who, by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any count, judge, or justice as foresaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed, as aforesaid, to assect such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal sail have the warmant of the President, or the court, or judge, as the case may be.

WESTERN SECESSION NEWS.

WESTERN SECESSION NEWS.

From The Housten Telegraph, Estro, Aug. 10.

We take the following from The Ledger of the 5th.
Four Bliss, July 26.—Col. Baylor took three hundred men from this post, three days ago, and proceeded to Mesfila, where he was attacked by the regulars, and he killed thirty-two of the regulare the first fire, and then they retreated; among the killed was Lieut. McEnally of the Regular Army. There were none of our men burt.

Lieut McEnally of the Regular Army. There were none of our men hurt.

I will start at 10 o'clock to-night with my company, and about one hundred men beside, to recursore Col. Baylor at Fort Fillmore, where there will be in all probability a deeperate fight when I strive there with the cannon. It is our determination to kill every Black Republican in the whole upper country, or fall ourselves.

EL PASO, July 28, 1861.

MESCRS. STREET & LACOSTE—Gentlemen: A fight occurred at Mesilla on the 25th inat, between Col. Baylor's command and the Federal troops stationed at Fort Fillmore, in which the Federal troops stationed at Fort Fillmore, in which the Federal troops stationed at the lost two Lieutenants killed, and thirty privates killed and wounded; loss on our side none and none wounded. They abandoned Fillmore in the night, and fled towards Fort Stanton. Our troops are in pursuit, and we expect to night to hear of their capture. The Lincoln force is almost double our own. THE PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BERRY.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE EXECUTIVE DESCRIPT.

CONCORD, August 21, 1851.

To ANTHONY COLDY, Adjustent and Impector-General of the Note Hampshire Militie. : In pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled Six: In pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled An Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," the President of the United States has called upon the State of New-Hampshire to furnish two or more regiments of infantry, to consist of ten companies each, in addition to those already raised and mustered into the service of the United States, to wild in exercise into the service of the United States, to our own.

our own.

Another mail party has been killed, consisting of seven men, sixty miles west of Mesills.

The troops are now all withdrawn from Arizons,

The troops are now all windawn from Arbons, leaving your mines very much exposed.

Yours truly,

P. S.—An express has just arrived, reporting the capture of most, it not all, the United States troops, fleeing from Fillmore. They surrendered without re-

The killed and wounded at the fight at Mesilla were The killed and wounded at the fight at Mesilia were only three privates. No officers were killed.

The following is an extract of a letter received from the agent of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail line, at El Paco, Texas;

El Paco, Texas, July 29, 1861.—Our troops fought

companies each, in addition to those already linear and mustered into the service of the United States, to aid in carrying into effect said act of Congress.

I. Nathaniel S. Berry. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New-Hampshire, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled "an Act to aid in the defeme of the country,' approved July 3, 1861, and by and with the advise and consent of the Council, command you to make proclamation calling for volunteers from the enrolled militin of this State to the number required for two regiments of infantry, in conformity to said act of Congress. The exigency of the United States Government calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of all loyal crizens, and it is my wish to place at the disposal of the President two or more regiments of infantry, thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and effectively armed, at the earliest posible day; and sure I am that I shall have the hearty co-operation of all good citizens in the accomplishment of any purpose for the protection of the laws and public property against every species of rebellion or insurrection, come from whatever querter it may.

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Et. Paso, Texas, July 29, 1861.—Our troops fought 500 Federals on Thursday. Loss on our side, none; loss by the Federals, Lieut. McNeally, dangerously wounded, and Lieut. Brooks, slightly, and three privates killed and five or six wounded. Saturday, the Federals evacuated Fillmore, and fiel towards Stanton; yesterday they were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners of war.

Our mail to Tuccon was cleaned out by Apaches, and all hands killed. Thomas's party, 700 in number, and nine mules killed, and the coach entirely destroyed. It occurred at Cook's Springs.

It occurred at Cook's Springs. A Loun Crow.-Listen to The N. O. Crescent on

the Springfield battle:

Beloved Brethers: A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America, issued at the request of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Congrees, appoints the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of this nation.

That this great fast may be duly observed by the churches in this Diocese, I hereby set out and appoint the accompanying special service to be said on Thursday, September 26; and I earnestly exhort the good people of my spiritual jurisdiction that in word and deed they humble themselves before the Lord God of Sabnoth, and entreat Him, for His dear Son's sake, that He will look mercifully upon our land afflicted with civil war; that He will pardon our manifold transgressions; that He will guide and strengthen our rulers; that He will grade and strengthen our rulers; that He will protect and bless our armics in their efforts to refeatablish law, order, and peace; and that in His time and way, He will graciously restore to our beloved country the spirit and bond of brotherhood.

Affectionately, your Bishop.

But its Santon for the National Fast appointed by the the Springfield battle:

We have had another great battle, and another great victory for the Confederate cause. Our telegraphic columns this morning bristle with the glorious and inspiriting tidings. The brave McCulloch is not only master of the held, but helds captive the entire Federal army sent against him, except those who fell dead upon the field. Missouri is free!

The bold and feurless Texas Ranger accepted their wager of battle, and what is the result? First a magnificent victory, the Federal leader, Lyon, peristing upon the field, with 3,000 of his followers; and next, the capture of all that were left, as prisoners of war, and the entire breaking up of the Federal army in South-Western Missouri!

There has been much dispute about how many men the Federals lost at the battle of Manassas. There can be none about their loss in Missouri. They lost all—ALL! Every man of them was either killed or captured!

all! Every man of them was either killed or captured!

Secrision Amerdotic.—James Jackson of North Alabams, well known in New-Orleans, particularly to the turfites thereabout, volunteered as a private, and joined the 4th Alabams Regiment, which suffered so severely on the 21st. On the first charge of that gallant regiment Jackson was shot through the lungs, and when the regiment was pressed back be was left, among the killed and wounded. Shortly after, a Yankee approached him and said: "Friend, you appear to be badly wounded, what can I do for you it Jackson replied." Some wates, for Gad's saids. The rankee, in giving him the water, noticed a fine fob chain booked in his vest, and said: "Young man, I see you cannot survive; give me your watch and I will send it to your mother." Jim looked at him askant, and said. "Horse, that game is played out; I know you will take the watch from me, and I want to make a trade with you. If you will place me in the shade and fill my canteen with water, I will give you the watch." The trade was struck in a minute, and after placing Jim in a shade and filling his canteen until it gurgled over. Jim told him to unbook her and draw her out; and before he left said to him, that if ever he should make a match race, and wished to know the speed of his horse, to time him with that watch, for he had given \$285 for it at Liverpool, and there never was a better one turned out from the manufactory. Jim is getting well, having laid until Monday about 10 o'clock before he was found, and declared that his watch trade was the best he ever had made since he had arrived at man's estate.

Fillieuters is Virginia.—The Richmond cor-William HENRY ODENHEIMER.
Burlington, N. J., Aug. 19, A. D. 1861.
SPROIAL SERVICE for the National Fast appointed by the
President of the United States, to be observed on Thursday,
the 20th of September, A. D., 1861.
The service shall be that for Ash-Wednesday (including the
entire litary) except where it is hereby observate ordered.
The Among the sentences at the beginning of the service shall
be the following: and your and nave out his new from you, that he wil not head.

- I haile, if it, I and 2 v.

- I The Pealter at Morning Prayer shall be Selection till; and at

Evening Prayer Selection vi.

- The Print and Second Lessons of the Merning and Evening

Prayer shall be leads hitty, and St. Luke all; and Jerenish in,
and I There. v.

- I After the Collection for Ash-Wednesday, shall be said the

I After the Cellection for Ash-Wednesday, shall be said the following Prayer:

O most mightly God, terrible in Thy judgments, and worderful in thy doluga toward the children of zen, we Thy sicial cross-tures here assembled before Theo, do, in behalf of all the people of this land, humbly confess our sine, personal and national, which have brought down Thy heavy judgments upon us. We asknowledge, O Leed, our wheedness and the industry of our fathers, for we have sinued against Thee. De not abhor us, for Thy Name's sake; but be userfull unto Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed, and be not supry with us forever. Pardon Thou hast redeemed, and the not supry with us forever. for Thy Name's sake; but be merriful unto Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed, and be not surry with us forever. Pardon us, O gracious God for Thy mercy's sake, and restore order tranquility, and fraternal unity among us, through the merits of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After the General Thanksgiving, shall be said the following FILLIEUSTERS IN VIRGINIA .- The Richmond correspondent of The Charleston Courier, of the 15th,

Thy Son, Jesus Carra on John.

I after the General Thankegiving, shall be said the fellowing Prayer:

Oh. Almighty Gop, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, to whom belengeth power which none is able to withward, to whom belengeth power which none is able to withward, to the commend to Thy Gracious protection the persons of Thy servants, for whom our prayers are especially desired and who are cultared in the army of the United States, and the whole army in which they serve. Let Thy fasherly hand, we beseed the be over them. Let Thy Holy Spirit ever be with them, and chiefd them by Thy merefield Providence in the discharge of their duty, that passing through all temptations and perties, they may return to their homes to only the fruit of their toils, in the restoration of peace and the establishment of order and tranquility among ns. Protect and bless, O. Lonn, all the members of their households; assaying their fears, encourage their bearts, and comfort them with Thy grace and heavenly benediction ander any afflictions Thou shalt ese fit to lay upon them. And grant that those Thy servants, and all of ns, bring duly improceed with a sense of Thy goodness towards us in the past, may have cause to bless Thy name for the continuance of Thy magnetics to us, and may ever express our thankfulness by a holy troat is Thee and obedience to Thy laws, through, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. has the following fillibuster paragraph: The fillibusteros who filled the world with so much angry declamation a few years ago, are figuring prominently in the Southern armies at the present time. The tall and martial Henningson left to-day for the West, to assume the Coloneley of the 3d Regiment in Wise's Brigade; Frank Anderson will be his Lieut. Colonel. Col. Charles Carroll Hicks is a Lieutenant in a company in Col. McLaw's Regiment, now at Yorktown. Gen. Bob Wheat greatly distinguished himself as commander of a New-Orleans artillery corps at Manassas. Major O'Hars, of Cuban fame, has a commission in the army. Col. Rudier, I see, is raising a company for the war in Georgia. An English fillibuster, one Major Atkins, a tail, big-whiskered, loose-trousered, "haw haw" specimen of a Londoner, who was with Garibaldi in Sicily, and who is "just over," fought gallantly by the side of Wheat at Manassas.

Leather and Shoes.—The Southern people have The fillibusteres who filled the world with so much

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The Southern people have heretofore purchased large quantities of leather goods from the North. Of course this supply is cut off by How are they to be supplied? Winter is near—no time is to be lost. The necessity must be met in some

check bonness, steambours, corne carringers, hacks, bugges, wappens, days mad whether are with the steambours of the control conveniently age is white direct see, are the wave white flags in their hinds are they wait the stresses or steam to the bonness. He first the bits boards. If one of them can't conveniently age is white they wait the stresses of the steam of the stresses of the steam of the stresses of the steam of the stresses of the s

Col. Nelson's arrival home is noticed in The Jonesboro Express in the following laconic paragraph:

The Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, who has been on a brief
visit to Richmond, arrived at home this (Thursday)

THE LOYALTY OF COMMANDER PORTER. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In your paper of yesterday, among the dispatches from Washington, it is stated "that intelli-gence has been received by the Government, that commander Porter of the ship St. Marys, who wrote a letter some time ago to his father, expressing his sym-pathy for the rebels, had been placed in irons, and would soon be forwarded to this place," &c.

This person is Captain William D. Porter; and his father, Commodore David Porter, who performed such gallant service in our navy during the war of 1812 and 1814, died at least twenty-five years ago, at Constantinople, while serving our Government as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Turkish Government. His body was brought to this country, and lies buried in a cemetery near the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where his monument can be seen by any person.

There is not an officer in our navy more loyal and faithful to his trust than is Capt. Wm. D. Porter of the United States ship St. Marys. Soon after the commencement of our national

troubles, he wrote a patriotic declaration of his loyalty, in reply to an appeal by a Southern traitor. As a near relative, I wrote him a letter congratulating him opon his determination to serve his Government faithfully at all bazards. In his reply, dated "San Francisco, at all hazards. In his reply, dated "San Francisco, United States ship St. Marys, June 5, 1861," he says:
"I am gratified to find that you approve of my course." "I have bad a very arduous cruise since I have been on this coast, both physically and mentally. The Government has intrusted me with much that was important, and it has pleased Providence to give me success, and my whole course has met with the approval of the Government. I am here repairing my ship for a cruise. I have to guard 1,500 miles of coast, to capture the enemies, and to prevent others fitting cat."

As a matter of justice, I would ask you to remove the wrong impression which the dispatch of your Washington correspondent is likely to make in regard to one of the most faithful servants of our Government. Yours, respectfully, D. P. ROSENMILLER. Lancarter, Pa., Aug. 20, 1861

VINDICATION OF CAPT. MEAGHER.

to the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Sin: Allusions to Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher, in one or two of the more recent letters of Mr. Russell to The London Times, seeming to imply that at and immediately after the battle of Bull Run, he was wanting in his duty, and did not exhibit the steadiness and bravery for which the American public have given

bravery for which the American public have given him credit, we, the undersigned, officers of the 69th, present at the battle of Bull Run, consider it due to Capt. Meagher emphatically to state that no officer or solcier could have borne himself more gallantly, nor with more perfect coolness and interplaity, than he did all through the labors and terrors of that battle.

Acting as Major of the Regiment and Special Aid to Colonel Corcoran, his exertious were incessant throughout the day—now delivering orders—another time encouraging the men—bastening up stragglers on the march—keeping the men compact and silent in the ranks—doing overything an officer could do to excite the ardor and insure the efficiency of the regiment. Riding coolly and deliberately along the line, in front of the enemy's batteries, from which a tempest of ball and shell swept the field, while in the act of delivering the Colonel's orders to prepare to charge, Captain and shell swept the field, while in the act of delivering the Colonel's orders to prepare to charge, Captain Meagher's horse was torn to pieces by a cannon shot. From that out he took his place with his Company of Zouaves, on foot—advanced upon the enemy's batteries—cheered and inspired the men as they rushed upon the works, and in the face of the deadliest fire, with his head uncovered, stood his ground, waved his sword, rellied the 69th in the name of Ireland when the regiment was twice repulsed, and was among the last, if he himself was not the very last, to leave the fatal spot where so many of his honest-hearted countrymen were slain.

Mare slain.

In the confusion which followed the final repulse from the batteries, and in the smoke and uproar of the batteries, we lost sight of Capt. Meagher, and he of us. We did not see him again until he came up, a mile or so beyond the village of Centreville, to the main body of the regiment, which, in good order, was on its return to Fort Corcoran, it having been reported to the officers by Brigadier Sherman that Col. Corcoran had gone on there in an ambulance, being badly wounded. Yielding to the unanimous request of both officers and men, Capt. Meagher took command of the regiment at this juncture, and brought it back steadily to Fort Corcoran, where it arrived a fittle after 3 o'clock, the morning after the battle, after an uninterrupted march of thirty miles.

In conclusion, we take the heartiest satisfaction in bearing witness, once for all, against all insimuations or assertions to the contrary, and from whatever source they come, to the exemplary and chivalrous conduct of Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher upon every occasion since he attached himself to the 69th. In the camp, no officer was more diligent, active, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. On the march, no one was more eager, cheerful, and inspiriting. When the fight came at last, no one was more dauntless in his bearing, nor more reckless of his life.

JAMES KELLEY, Captale Company H.

JOHN BRESHIN, Captain Company F.

JAMES CAVANAGH, Captain Company E. In the confusion which followed the final re

JAMES KELLEY, Captain Company H.
JOHN BRESLIN, Captain Company H.
JOHN BRESLIN, Captain Company F.
JAMES CAVANAGH, Captain Company F.
JAMES CAVANAGH, Captain Company C.
PATRICK KELLY, Captain Company E.
THOMAS GLARKE, Captain Company D.
WILLIAM BUTLER, let Lieutenant Company D.
JOHN COONAN, Lat Lieutenant Company D.
WILLIAM M. GILLES, lat Lieutenant Company A.
WILLIAM M. GILLES, lat Lieutenant Company A.
JAMES QUINLAN, Captain Engineers.
JAMES QUINLAN, Captain Engineers.
DANIEL STRAIN, Lieutenant Company A.
D. L. SULLIVAN, Lieutenant Company A.
THOMAS LEDDY, Lieutenant Company A.
JAMES SMITH, Lieutenant Company G.
JASIER M. WHITTY, Lieutenant Company C.
JASIER M. WHITTY, Lieutenant Company C.
MICHAEL O'KERFE, Lieutenant Company C.
RICH'D DALTON, Lieutenant Company D.
WM. S. McMANUS Lieutenant Company D.
WM. S. McMANUS Lieutenant Company F.
JOHN H. NUGENT, Lieutenant Company G.
MATHEW MURPHY, Lieutenant Company G.
JAMES LOWRY, Lieutenant Company H.
FRANCIS WHELPLY, Lieutenant Company J.
WM. FOGARTY, Lieutenant Company J.

A SUB-AQUEOUS CAMP.

rrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CATE FRANKLIN, FAIRFAY COUNTY, Va., Acg. 20, 1881.

Hesdquarters 18th Regiment, N. Y. V.

The rain which for the last three days has been skirmishing" in showers and spatters about our camp, filling the ditches and hollows, flooding the tent floors, and soaking things generally, last evening bore

down upon us in a grand final charge which threatened to swamp the whole command. Our regiment, which constitutes the right wing of Franklin's Brigade, was encamped, through one of those strange "military necessities" familiar to regulars

Franklin's Brigade, was encamped, through one of those strange "military necessities" familiar to regulars and West Pointers, but invisible to volunteers, in a marshy plain, by the bank of a little torrent which drains the slopes of Shuter's Hill, a mile from Alexandria. We had in the afternoon received the order te remove our camp, and were congratulating ourselves on the change, when at the hour of taps the rain began again, and for two hours poured in sheets on our little village. The streamlet scon swelled into a brook, and the brook into a river, which overflowed the banks, spreading out in a broad lake over the plain, and wherever the trenches had broken the surface, scooping out new channels, through which the water went roaring and rushing in wild confusion.

In half an hour the lower streets were transformed into "runs" of mildly water; knapsacks and haversacks were lifted from the ground and floated about at will; pote and pans sailed away on their own hook, while the disconsolate soldiers paddled about in a purposeless way, half disconcerted at the annoyance and damage, half merry at the comical appearance of the camp. One range of tents was struck, and pitched higher up on the hill-side. One poor pig was caught by the treacherous water, and carried, grunting and squealing, to the Potomac. As he passed the camp he was brought up against the timbers with a thud, but had time only to yell ency, when the roaring water sucked him down, and carried him halpleesly away.

But quite a different, and intensity amusing scene was presented in the disponsary tent, which lay nearest to the run. By the time the Sargeon reached it by wading through the kneedeep pend, the boxes of lint, bundages, cotton britts, shirts, wasppers, etc., the kind gift of the New-York Medical Association, had foated up from the ground, and were swinging about, and jostling one another, in the current which swept

gift of the New-York Medical Association, had floated up from the ground, and were swinging about, and jostling one another, in the current which swept through the tent, every moment threatening to curry it bodily away. Bottles of all sizes and shapes, washed from their places, bobbed up and down in the water, tin and paper canisters of plaster poked themselves up above the surface, pledgets of lint danced and whirled like light foam in the eddies, and the whole surface was strewn with labels, camel's hair, pencils, abreds of paper, spilt powders, and globules of pil.

The floating bottles were secured, the pots of ointment fished up from the bottom, the boxes shouldered, and all carried to a place of safety. An unfortunate box of candles was neglected in the melec, and careered away in the stream, throwing out its contents as it rolled and pitched in the tide. An animated chase of the truant sperm resulted in its recapture, but the captors escaped with it to their tents, to the future darkness of the hospital. By 11 p.m., the storm subsided, and my midnight, with the exception of anxious inquiries for whisky to "keep off the ague," the camp had become quiet, and the rest of the right was passed without incident. This morning the sun rose!!

GIDEON.

A WARNING TO PUBLIC CONTRACTORS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribufie.

Sin: In the twenty-first canto of his "Vision of Hell," Dante describes the punishment of "barterers or public peculators." With the hope that their terrible fate may prove a wholesome example to a class not unknown in these days, I make a brief quotation. The particular spot of the infernal regions where they are treated is called Malcholge, and they are there kept in a lake of burning pitch. Dante observes from a

bridge:

"Behind me, I discerned a devil black,
That, running up, advanced along the rock.
Ab! what fierce crueity his look beapoke!
In act, how bitter did he seem, with wings
Buoyant outstretched, and feet of rimblest tread.
His shoulder, proudly eminent and sharp,
Was with a sinner charged; by either haunch
He held him, the foot's sinney griping fast.
'Ye of our bridge,' he cried.' keen-taloned fiends! Whelm ye beneath, while I return for more. Him dashing down on't the rough rock, be turned. No: ever, after thief, a mastiff loosed, Gped with like sager haste. That other sank, And forthwith, withing, to the surface rose. But those dark demons, shrouded by the bridge, Cried—If thou desire we rend thee not, Take heed then mount not on't the pitch. This said, They grappled him with more than hundred hoeks. And shouted—Covered, thou must sport thee here; Se if then caust, in secret says! thou filch."

A PROTEST FROM THE RANKS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Having seen a great deal in the papers about

the late battle at Bull Run, and the retreat to this place, and not happening to meet with any article which expressed my views exactly, I would like to publish through your columns an account of things as I saw them. I shall not say much about the battle, for the public

is already tired of reading and hearing about it; but I wish more particularly to notice the retreat, and what has been said about it. The retreat has been styled a panie: but if I rightly understand the term, it is a libel on the troops, for there was no panic. Perhaps, you may think this a late date to deny what was published amonth ago, and so it would be if nothing had been said about it since, but every day, as the papers come isto camp, something new is heard about it which some witty correspondent has discovered, and yesterday the climax was capped and my alroady excited brain maddened by the appearance of a letter in Tax Tanunc of August 10, dated Washington, Ang. I, and signed H. E. S. It was written by some one who had nothing to do, but, as he said, "His over Long Bridge, in the best of spirits, reaching the Virginia shore at 5 o'clock," going to Centreville for a relative who had been wounded in the battle of the 18th. I will not take time and paper to repeat the incidents of his journey from the Long Bridge to Fairfax, but will say that his account, although given in elegant language, is nothing more nor less than slander. Allow me to quote the last sentence of his letter: "The moral of this long recital is to exhibit some of the bitter fruits of one of the most causeless and senseless panies that ever chased a conquering army far off a battle-field when no enemy dared pursue, in the hope that in the coming exigencies of the war, whenever our soldiers are about to be stricken with a panic, they will pause one moment and remember the foolish flight of their brethren from Bull Run." Now it is evident that your correspondent was very ignorant with regard to the battle, or else he told a falsehood, and in eitner case he is without excuse, for if his mistake was made through ignorance, it was his duty to inform himself before undertaking to inform the public. He calls our army the conquering army, but who does not know that it was the conquered, or at least the beaten army at that battle. True, we had driven the enemy before us two or three miles, and had stormed and taken several batteries from them, and they were about to abandon their position, when Gen. Johnston, with a force superior to ours, arrived to assist them. Our Generals saw it was useless for men who were already worn out to fight assertion that men turned and ra a month ago, and so it would be if nothing had been said about it since, but every day, as the papers come

mote idea that we would retreat to Washington, but expected every moment, while traveling the first four or five miles, that we would be ordered to halt and make a stand. We thought at most we would not go further than Centreville, and the troops on coming up to the encampments they had left in the morning, halted and did not go further until they had positive orders from the officers to do so.

The reality that we were defeated did not burst upon our minds until after we passed Centreville and learned that we were en route for Washington. upon our minds until after we passed Centreville and learned that we were en route for Washington. I sak, then, in the name of reason and common sense, how the retreat can be termed a panie? Panie, according to Webster, means sudden fright without cause; but in this case there was no fright; we merely obeyed orders. As proof that there was a panie, it has been said that men threw away their gans and other accounterments. This is true to some extent; but it was not done on account of fright, but because those who did it were exhausted. We had been on our feet most of the time since 2½ o'clock a. m. (lifteen hours); had marched four or five miles double-quick through the dust without water; had had nothing to sat but dry, hard sea-biscuits, and had been in the eat but dry, hard sea-biscuits, and had been in the snoke of the battle several hours. And I ask, eat but dry, hard sea-biscuits, and had been in the smoke of the battle several hours. And I ask, was not that enough to exhaust a man on that hot day, without ascribing any of the cause to panic? Those who were able brought all their accoutements with them; and in many cases a soldier brought not culy his own but those of an exhausted friend. Among the reporters, Congressmen, and civilians there was indeed a panic (according to their own story), for ne sooner did the retreat commence than they started pell mell for Washington, rushing against each other's carriages and over broken pieces of artillery in their baste. Those who broke their carriages mounted the steeds who drew them and on they went, nor stopped until the green fields south of the Potomac were known only as things left behind them. They told the story of the retreat as they saw it—doubtless as it was among them. I have told it as I saw it—as it was among them. I have told it as I saw it—as it was among the soldiers.

The general feeling among the soldiers is that we have received worse fare at the hands of the Northern press than before the blazing cannon and glittering steel of our Southern foee; for while our ewn papers have called us cowards and fools, our enemies have given us much credit for our bravery and endurance; and it is impossible to find that soldier who does not care more for his reputation than his life. And I do not believe that soldier can be found in our ranks who would not rather die on the battle-field than go home but to be called a coward.

but to be called a coward.

but to be called a coward.

ELON F. EROWN,

Private Company H, 2d Wiscousth Regissent.

Fort Corcoran, Washington, Aug. 19, 1861.

A WORD IN SEASON. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Ser.: A misapprehension of the meaning and intent of the General Order issued by the Adjutant-General U. S. A., directing how parts of regiments shall be sent forward, is working much mischief. Captains, or other officers in the rural districts, who have raised companies, or parts of companies for regiments directly authorised to be raised by the Secretary of War, are apprehensive that their companies, when mustered in, before the regiment of their choice is complete, will before the regiment of their choice is complete, will be sent forward and consolidated with other regiments. They also seem to apprehend that when they send parts of companies to rendervous they will be drafted away from them, and the command they have spent their own time and money to raise taken away from them plecemeal. There is no founds from for these feers. The purpose of the Government is to ald, not embarrase incomplete Regiments. The United States and State Officers all consur in saying that there is no intention of breaking up bensafide organizations, but that companies sent forward will belong as absolutely to their original regiment, if put in camp at Washington, as if kept in this State, while a seasonable and liberal time will be allowed for other companies of such regiments to follow and complete the regimental formation. Government is doing everything in good faith with all loyal citizens and its purpose is to assist all regiments in attaining the speediest possible completion and efficiency. You, and all journals desiring to aid the Government, and make plain paths for those who are making personal sperifices and spending

time and money to get the volunteer force togethe with rapidity, can do yosman service by helping a remove the misapprehension referred to above. Respectfully,
Respectfully,
Respectfully,
Respectfully,
Respectfully,
Colonel lat Regt. Ciliaton Guard, U. S. Vote

SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS IN NEW-JERSEY, AND WHAT MAKES THEM SO.

Portions of the counties of Gloucester and Cambes-land, N. J., are sadly infected with sympathy for the Secession Rebels. In some neighborhoods the sympa-thizers are largely in the majority, and they are rather on the increase. In one township, where the poll has averaged about 400 votes, 350 of them have been of the kind that "would vote for the devil, if not by the Democratic party." But, even in that town ship, there were a few persons disposed to voluntees for the war, and those mostly of the Democratic party. The preliminaries were actually made for enrolling a squad of these men, notwithstanding the opposition of the friends of the Rebels. They had the will of opposition, and spite and bitterness enough to prevent the volunteering of men to aid in putting down rebellion, but they lacked facts, or rather lies. dressed up in the garb of facts, upon which to base argument. Just then, a large addition was made to the list of the only newspaper ever read by that class of people, and these were offered to them ad libitam gratuitously. Persons were solicited to give their names, as willing to accept copies of this said paper, if sent to them free, and large numbers of them were distributed. Our informant assures us that some twenty or thirty copies were taken weekly in one small neighborhood, and, to his certain knowledge, the circulation of this paper had prevented the enlistment of several men. He knows men who take the paper, but who do not pay for it because no puy is asked. It is sent there by somebody for a special object, and it undoubtedly accomplishes that object. This paper is The New-York Weekly Day Book. It is the text-book of New-Jersey Secessionists. It is the only newspaper ever seen, or at least read, by thouands of these sympathizers with rebellion, and they take all its assertions as facts, and base their arguments upon them against what they term this "Black Republican wicked war." Now, Union men, and there are some staunch ones,

though few, in that part of the State, want to know if it is just that they should be overawed by such means, and they appeal to us to make these facts known, asking whether there is not some remedy? As isolated individuals, they can do nothing to prevent the circulation of a paper which is doing more injury to the Union than any one of Jeff. Davis's pirate vessels, and they think that some authority should certainly be used to stop such aid and comfort to the enemy se that paper is certainly giving.

BRITISH PILOTS.

BRITISH PILOTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribons.

Six: An article under this caption, in The New-York Herald this day, may produce a false impression unless corrected. The facts are: On Monday one of the Sandy Hook pilots came to the subscriber and asked him if a British ship-of-war, to which a pilot had been offered, had refused, and came in without a pilot, was liable for pilotage. The answer was, "Yes take a copy of our law to the commander, and show it to him." The pilot returned with the answer that if I would write a note to that effect the commander would pay the pilotage. Being too much engaged to do so, I sent to the Secretary of the Board to write the letter, which settled the matter. I can see no objection, in any point of view, to British or the officers of any other nation doing their own piloting, as long as they comply with our laws. The subscriber has not seen, nor does he know, the commander of the Gladiator.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FLYING ARTILLERY To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: By publishing the following you will convey desirable information to many of your " Volunteer readers, as well as facilitate an important regimental organization, thereby helping along the good cause:

organization, thereby helping along the good cause:

Volunteers for the New-York Light Artillery are hereby notified that the Regiment required by General Orders No 72, dated Albany, July 20, 1951, will be organized without further dalay. Companies already formed for this Regiment will be provided with immediate transportation to the rendezvous at Edinization of the Depot at that piace.

Commandants of companies in process of formation, whe desire to enter this arms of service, will confer immediately with the undersigned, in person or by letter, giring their actual organization is trength, and naming the time when they will be prepared to move.

Individuals (or desirehments less than the minimum required for company organization) who destrate join this Regiment will be furnished with transportation to Elmira, upon taking the same to the undersigned.

Upon their arrival at the repdeavous, officers and men will be

usual cath before any civil magistrate, and forwarding the same to the undersigned.

Upon their arrival at the reedeavous, officers and men will be put upon a thorough course of practical and theoretical instruction in artillery, thus preparing the former for the prescribed examination, and securing the efficiency of all.

Those who desire to become captains or lieutenants, please take notice that the somer you repair to the rendervous, the longer preparation you will have, and the better appearance you will make when called before the Examining Board.

The house and outfut for this Regiment (except for officers) will be fornished by the United States.

Mechanics, blacksmiths, and farties who volunteer, and when placed on extra duty, receive from 5 to 40 cents per diem, to addition to regular pay.

Twelve buglers are swanted for the Regiment. Pay, \$15 per month, in addition to other allowances.

tion to other sllowance For further information, address the understopped at Elmira New-York. G. D. BAILEY, U. S. A.,

AN OUTRAGEOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS .- A Mr. An OUTRACIOUS STATE OF AVAILABLE. A AN OUTRACIOUS STATE OF AVAILABLE. A AN OUTRACION OF AVAILABLE AND OUTRACE OF AVAILABLE AND AVAILABLE AND OUTRACE OF AVAILABLE AND A bely the Union mon of that county. Mr. Doty says that people residing in civilized communities can have no conception of the inhuman outrages which the Union men of Roane County have been compelled to suffer. On Friday week the Secessionists surrounded the little town of Spencer, and forced the Union mon, about forty in number, into the Court-House with their arms. The rebels approached very cautiously, and although they numbered not less than two hundred, few of them cared about coming within gunshot of the small band of beeiged patriots. A young man named Boone, a most estimable person, who was with the Union party, went up in the cupols of the Court-House to make observations, and while doing so was shot and instantly killed by the Rebels. Three of the Rebels were killed in return, when they retreated into the woods, not, however, until they had stolen everything of a portable nature belonging to the Union men of the town. Mr. Doty, who carries on the business of tanning, lost everything he had. They even hocked his unnamed leather up out of the vats in his tan yard and carried it off. In the yard there were everal grean hides which the secondrels fortunately could not find. When Mr. D. left for this city some four or five days ago he brought those hides with him, and has then to show as the result of thirty or forty years industry. He is going back as soon as he completes his business here, being determined to see the thing through. The Union men have been so persecuted and robbed that they have become perfectly desperaite, have generally sout their families away, and are determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end. [Wheeling Intel, Ang. 21.

An Excurrise Incurrix.—A member of the Countertient 5th Regiment Volunteers, with General Banks' a Division, in writing home relates the following:

On hast Thursday I was on the second relief great from 11 p. m. until 12 m., when, as I was a residing my beat, guarding two springs of water, I though I saw an object moving toward one of the springs at the further